MONDAY, JULY 24, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... DAILY, per Year. BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City.

Panis-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pub wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Civil War in Cleveland, Ohio.

The violence of the striking street railroad men in Cleveland, O., has risen to a pitch that has compelled the employment of military force to suppress it. Not content with quitting work and striving by peaceful means to prevent other men from taking their places, the strikers have resorted to the placing of obstructions upon the tracks of the roads, stoning the cars, assaulting motormen and conductors, and blowing up buildings with dynamite. They are doing, on a large scale, what the mobs in this borough and in Brooklyn did, last week, on a small one.

These acts of the Cleveland strikers amount to rebellion against the constituted authorities and their resistance to the mil-Itary has produced a state of civil war. That the conflict will end in the triumph of law and order over mob rule, there is no reason to doubt, but that it should take place at all in a city like Cleveland is not creditable to its citizens. For unless the rebellious rioters were to a considerable extent supported by public opinion, they would scarcely have dared to go as far as they have gone.

Indeed, it is painful to see how, everywhere in the country, the lawless behavior of strikers is viewed with complacency, i not with approbation, by large numbers of people. The mere fact that men are on strike seems to be accepted as absolving them from their obligations to respect the rights of persons and of property and as justifying them in committing arson and murder, to say nothing of minor acts of brutality. The employer, especially an employing corporation, is assumed to be always in the wrong and the striking employees to be always in the right. No matter how outrageous are the demands the strikers make,

the cry is set up: Arbitrate! Arbitrate! There can be no arbitration with rebels in arms, and none with strikers who make war upon the Government.

Beware of Goebel!

The friends and the foes of the Hon. WILLIAM GOEBEL of Kentucky have been adding to Col. BRYAN's perplexities. They have laid the case of Goener before the Colonel, and much the latter must have been perturbed thereby. The Colonel has learned that Goeber is a gold man and a silver man, a good friend and no friend of Col. BRYAN. The Hon. JOE BLACKBURN vouches that Goener is a true Democrat. The Blackburn Club of Louisville swears that Goebet is no Democrat at all. "Come over into Kentucky and help Goebel," cries one set of delegates. "Stay away from Kentucky and don't interfere while we lick GOEBEL," cries another set of delegates. Thus do conflicting waves of resolution dash over the Colonel's soul.

He had better make up his mind not to wander to the old Kentucky shore during the Goebel campaign. Goebel will be beaten by the Kentucky Democrats, not because he is this or that sort of Democrat, but because he is the representative and embodiment of political fraud. The Goebel election law was his effort to procure a fraud against the honesty of Kentucky elections, and for the fraudulent perpetuation of Democratic power in the State. His own nomination was a fraud upon the Democratic party of Kentucky. First, he tricked the Republicans, albeit against the protests of clear-sighted Democrats. Then he tricked the Democrats for his own benefit.

Such a man cheats himself in the end. GOEBEL has killed his man and is anxious to kill Trusts, but Kentucky rises against him. For his own honor Col. BRYAN cannot afford to try to do anything for such a man. GOEBEL is a fraud who will be registered as a failure in November.

The Bisley Rifle Meeting.

The annual meeting of the British National Rifle Association, which has been going on for a fortnight, possesses an interest for American marksmen, although there is so little here now with which to compare it. In the palmy days of Creedmoor, Wimble don riflemen made some memorable visits to measure prowess with our experts, while on one or two occasions American riflemen tried their fortunes in England. Perhaps some day there may be a renewal of thos friendly rivalries, the Bisley marksmen coming to Sea Girt; but the difficulty is that there would be little save fame to attract them across the ocean, since our prizes make but a beggarly array compared with the numerous, varied and rich re wards annually offered on Bisley Common.

One of the noteworthy points in this year's meeting at Bisley was the increase of entries in every leading match. The numbers are worth quoting to show the great interest taken by the British volunteers in this annual contest. For the Queen's prize there were 1,663 entries, an increase of 98; for the St. George's, 1,594, an increase of 96; for the Alexandra and the Martin's Cup, 1,248 and 1,083, respectively, an increase of 147 each; for the Graphic, 1,124, and for the Daily Graphic, 1,075, increases of 130 and 74 respectively; for the Daily Telegraph, 1,108 an increase of 110; for the All-Comers Aggregate, the Volunteer Aggregate and the Grand Aggregate, 859, 911, and 785, respectively, increases of 110, 153 and 104; for the Barlow, up to the time of closing, there were 687 entries. There were increases, too, in the two Wimbledon cup matches, the Duke of Cam- had understated the number of hostile bridge's, the War Secretary's, the Walde- | troops in the islands. grave, the Bass, the Albert and the Hal-

But this list comprises only a minor part of the matches, and dozens more should be | for 14,400 men, of whom 6,350, or nearly tions. There were also plenty of revolver as well as rifle matches. Many of the matches carry numerous individual prizes, while here and there among them is found prize, one of the great rewards of the meeting, yields the winner of the third stage \$1,250 in money and a gold medal.

The shooting in the matches this year

remarkable records. Our special despatches have noted that in spite of the overpowering heat of some days last week there were competitors made the maximum possible at 500 yards. Still, it is only natural that of late years, wherever the weather conditions have been favorable, there should be record breaking. Apart from increased individual skill through practice, the improvements in rifle and ammunition ought o go for much. Year before last the Lee-Metford was used for the first time, and the gain over preceding years was astonishing, so that "bullseyes have become tediously monotonous," as one despatch

strikingly put it. Glancing at a few of the individual matches, it is interesting to note among the prize winners in the Waldegrave the name of Mr. T. Hype, who "came over from America in the seventies," as a Lonlon newspaper notes. In the Humphry Cup match Oxford beat Cambridge by a score of 758 to 716. In the match of regular and volunteer officers the former wen by 1,528 against 1,480. The National Challenge Trophy is a leading team match, and Scotland won it this year with 1,886 points, closely followed by England, 1,875; Wales, 1,862; Ireland, 1,847. Another great team match always of special interest is that for the Elcho Shield. England won it again this year and now has a long lead in the total of victories since the establishment of the match in 1862.

Our good wishes always go with the Canadian team, as a representative of this side of the Atlantic, and some years they make a very fine showing, occasionally winning the Kolapore Cup, a team match for which they always try. The mother country, however, won it again this year, as she usually does; but our neighbors have carried off a good share of the prizes of the meeting as a whole.

The Latest Literary Enterprise of the Miles Bureau.

An esteemed correspondent in Lowell, Mass., writes us the subjoined note respecting the ideas and attitude of Gen. MILES in May of last year as to the proper military policy in the Philippines:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: The inclosed clipping would seem to be an utter perversion or contradiction of a recent editorial of yours. If so would be interesting and instructive to read your correction of same. JAMES B. RUSSELL." "Lowett, July 19."

The clipping here referred to consists of a statement prepared at Gen. MILES'S headquarters and given out for publication on July 17. The statement may be regarded as Gen. MILES's. It begins thus: "There has been some discussion in the press recently relating to an alleged difference of opinion regarding the number of troops to be sent to the Philippines in the first instance."

Then follows what a careless or imperfeetly informed reader would assume to be a full exhibit of the official correspondence relating to the subject; and at the end of the statement this paragraph occurs by way of conclusion;

"It thus appears there was no controversy regarding the number of troops to be sent, Gen. Milles, in fact, having designated more than Gen. MERRITT called for, but only a difference of opinion as to the composition of the force, Gen. MERRITT desiring to have more regulars than was designated by Gen. Mills. Certain newspapers have attempted to show that Gen. Mills did not want more than 6,000 troops to be sent to the Philippines under Gen. MERRITT, but the above official correspondence shows this not to be the case."

Our correspondent in Lowell desires to know what we have to say in reply to the statement from Army headquarters.

We say that by a suppression of material parts of the official correspondence, and a perversion of the true significance of other parts this "statement" attempts to support the theory of "certain newspapers" that Gen. Miles is the only man for the Philippines now, because at the beginning of the trouble there he was the only man to perceive the extent of the lob before our army, and to demand that an adequate force be sent out.

The audacity of this performance on the part of headquarters astonishes us considerably, and disgusts us not a little. Only a little more than a twelvementh after the event, and with the full official correspondence on record and accessible to everybody, here is Gen. MILES actually posing as the long-headed commander who was more liberal than Gen. MERRITT himself in his estimate of the number of troops required in the Philippines, and at variance with MERRITT only as to unimportant details concerning the composition of the expeditionary force! And here are Gen. MILES's headquarters clerks compiling and issuing to the newspapers a selection and arrangement of parts of the official correspondence designed to promote that view

of the matter! The truth may be ascertained by anybody who takes the trouble to read not only the documents which Gen. MILES's press bureau has published, but also the documents which it has failed to include,

The truth is that from the very beginning of May Gen. MILES was affirming and reaffirming the proposition that an army of five or six thousand men was all that the conditions in the Philippines required. His earliest recommendation was dated on May

3. Two-thirds of one regiment of regular infantry, two companies of regular cavalry three volunteer infantry regiments, and two heavy batteries of volunteers, with no field artillery whatever, was the size of the force Miles wanted to send out; that is to say, less than 5,000 men, including altogether less than 1,500 regulars.

That was on May 3. On May 16 the Navy Department received a despatch from Admiral Dewry stating that Manila was in his power, and that if he took the city a wellequipped force of 5,000 men would be required to occupy it. Dewey's estimate obviously related only to the force needed to hold Manita, Gen. Milles's press agents seize upon that early estimate of Dewer's as if it vindicated Gen. MILES's later insistence that an expedition of over 5,000 or 6,000 men was unnecessarily large for the whole business in the islands. Admiral DEWEY, as we shall see a little further on, discovered later that his first information

On May 12 Gen. WESLEY MERRITT Was ssigned to command the Philippine expedition. On the next day, May 13, he asked added to show the variety of the attrac- one-half, should be regulars. That is to say, he demanded more than four times as many regulars as Gen. MILES had recommended in his letter of May 3.

Two days later, on May 15, after a further a very handsome reward. The Queen's study of the conditions, MERRITT suggested that even his first figures might be inade quate. He urged the Administration to procure from Dewey definite information on certain points which he clearly and inhas been varied, depending as usual on telligently specified; and his letter was Did not think Fourth or Twentieth, or any other regular | Then he sent me up for two years."

wind and weather; but while some of it has further notable because it contained the been commonplace, there have also been | first official prediction that the Americans sent out to the Philippines would have to fight Filipinos as well as Spaniards. Bear in mind, this is MERRITT, not MILES. For surprising scores, including those of the good reasons the Miles press bureau has St. George's match, where more than sixty | not included this important letter of MER-RITT's in its latest selection, and we accordingly supplement the omission by printing it in full here:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, "GOVERNORS ISLAND. New York, May 15, 1898.

His Executency WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President the United States : "Sin -Since my letter to you of May 13, I have been studying the problem before me with all the

assistance I can get from my staff and from men who have lived in the Philippine Islands. "To the list submitted on the 15th of necessities for the expedition I desire to add: One siege battery. fully manned and equipped; an ordnance detachment of two officers and twenty-five men, with

The question of trains must necessarily be postponed until more definite information can be had, but present information indicates that it will be imperatise to carry with the expedition an advance pontoon train and all the draught animals for artil lery and trains. The most suitable horses and mules can be purchased on the Pacific coast.

"I need hardly urge the importance of my learning at the carlest possible moment what Admiral Dewey reports of the military situation, and, if cable ommunication cannot be had with him at an early date, it seems to me that a despitch should be got to him from Hong Kong in order to obtain answers to the following inquiries

. What is the total strength of Spanish forces in the island?

"2. How much of this force is in cr about Manila?
"8. What proportion of the troops is Spanish and what native? "4. What amount and calibre of field artillery have they?

"5, Can we operate field artillery, or will moun-

tain artillery alone be practicable?
—e. What number of horses can be had in or near Manila? What work are the, equal to? 7. What food supplies is it imperative to bring?
8. Will bridge trains be needed, and how much?

"I have been in consultation with an intelligent physician who has passed much time in the Eastern country, including the Philippines, and I am convinced that the expedition must be fitted out very carefully with reference to the conditions to be met there. These conditions are not the same as those obtaining in Cuba. If the Quartermaster's Depart-ment has no reliable man to furnish this information, I can send one to Washington.

" It seems more than a volable that we will have the tocalled insurgents to fight, as well as the Spaniards, and upon the work to be accomplished will depend the

ultimate strength and composition of the force.
"With great respect, your obedieut servant, "W. MERRITT, Major-General, U. S. Army."

Gen. MERRITT's arrangements were made directly with the President and the Secretary of War. It does not appear from the record that MILES was consulted up to this point. Nevertheless, on May 16, as he says without having then seen MERRITT's estimate of May 13, MILES volunteered to the Secretary of War the suggestion that the force for the Philippines consist of thirteen thousand volunteers and less than three thousand regulars, instead of the seven thousand regulars and eight thousand volunteers for which MERRITT had asked. This is what the headquarters statement now indulgently terms "only a difference as to the composition of the force!"

Miles's suggestion of May 16 was re ferred to MERRITT, who returned it to the Adjutant-General on the next day, May 17, with this comment:

"I consider the composition of the force outlined by the Major-General Commanding the Army as unsuited to the ends to be accomplished, and insufficient in efficiency for the expedition to the Philip

"Two regiments of regular infantry, two-thirds of a regiment of regular cavalry, and two light bat-teries, is a very small proportion of the forty-two regular regiments in the army when the work to be done consists of conquering a territory 7,000 miles from our base, defended by a regularly trained and acclimated army of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, and whom will regard us with the intense hatred born of race and religion.

Beeides, if I am not greatly mistaken, the auggested command is only on paper, as the Fourteenth Infantry is only partially available. My letters of May 13 and 15 give the composition and minimum strength of the regular force I deem necessary.

"W. MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding." This went back to MILES on May 18, in the course of routine, and he then wrote down by way of criticism two opinions which disclose his psychical attitude toward the Merritt expedition in particular and the Philippine policy in general,

First, as to MERRITT's estimate of the strength of the opposing forces, namely, 'ten to twenty-five thousand men," MILES placidly remarked:

"The reference to the Spanish troops is believed to be very much exagg rate 1."

The answer to this came nine days later straight from Admiral Dewey, in response to the inquiry suggested in Gen. MERRITT'S letter of May 15, printed above. As Gen. MILES's press agents fail to include in their too partial selection or arrangement of documents Dewer's decision as to the relative accuracy of Milles's estimate of the hostile forces and MERRITT's, we give here the Admiral's replies to the first three questions:

1. Between 35,000 and 40,000 Spanish troops of all kinds in Philippine latands. 2. Fifteen thousand at Manila.

'S. About 60 per cent. Spanish."

Secondly, as to MERRITT's estimate of the number of American soldiers needed for the expedition, MILES adhered to his original declaration that an army of 5,000 or 6,000 was big enough. We are still quoting from Milles's indersement of May 18:

"The force now ordered to be sent is, as already the purpose,

The answer to this obstinate reaffirmation of the sufficiency of a corporal's guard came from no less a personage than the President himself. "This will make your force quite 20,000," wrote Adjt.-Gen. Con-BIN to Gen. MERRITT on June 14. "The President remarks, however, after reading your telegram, as fast as transportation is provided you shall have the full 20,000, or even more, if required."

And every man sent was needed, Gen. MILES'S previous opinion to the contrary not with standing.

As late as May 30 we find the Major-General Commanding the Army still enleavoring to deprive Gen. MERRITT'S Philippine expedition of needed forces. The following documents explain themselves; but they will not be found in the hendquarters press bureau statement which we have been considering :

* SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30, 1838. The Admitant General, Washington, D. C. When in Washington I was informed that eight patteries of Third Artillery and two squadrons of Fourth Cavalry were to constitute part of Philippine expedition. Am I to take those troops without further orders from your office? They must have ample notice to make preparations, "Manarra, Major-General,"

Gen. Milles's last kick against sending an idequate force to the Philippines was recorded in an official memorandum made by Col. Cauter on May 30. This, likewise, will not be found in the headquarters collection of documents:

"Major General Miles stated to Col. Carren, May 80, afternoon, that he did not think it advantable to send any of the Third Artillery on the Philippine expedition.

That is could not be spared from the Paine road, * * * * that yer family gits a pair o' em every six months.'

infantry regiments should be moved to go with the expedition. He has no suggestion to make as to wha volunteer regiments should go in place of the Fourth

Does the foregoing exhibit afford to our esteemed correspondent in Lowell the necessary material for judging of the effectiveness, good faith and completeness of the statement now put forth from Gen. MILES'S headquarters to promote the theory that Gen. MILES's mind has been from the first the only military mind broad enough and far-seeing enough to apprehend the situation in the Philippines?

The Babaylones at Bobong.

It is noteworthy that Gen. Our speaks of the enemy routed by Capt, BYRNE of the Sixth Infantry, in the island of Negros, as robbers. He does not claim the success as one gained over AGUINALDO or even over the allies of AGUINALDO, describing the forces that were surprised and almost destroyed, as "united robber bands." Gen. Oris has always taken the view that with the overthrow of the insurgents in Luzon. there would be very little trouble in reducing the Visayas and also the southern part of the archipelago to peace and order.

Negros is one of the islands regarding which President SCHURMAN of the Pence Commission lately expressed good hopes, while not ignoring, of course, the existence of disturbing elements. Very few troops have been spared for the central and southern islands, and Capt. BYRNE's force, with which he accomplished a result so remarkable, was very small. But the affair simply shows once more that nothing can withstand our troops, and that the extent of the loss of the enemy, whether it consists of AGUINALDO's organized and well-equipped forces or such ill-armed, predatory bands as those broken up by Brane, depends on his facilities for getting away.

The "Purchase" of People.

The subjoined passage from Mr. BBYAN'S speech at Chicago is unworthy of a statesman who has been a Colonel and who is about to ask a great political party to nominate him again for the office of President of the United States:

"If the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound, we cannot rightfully purchase 8,000,000 of people at \$2 apiece from an alien mon-

If Mr. BRYAN refers to the transaction by which the United States acquired from Spain the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands, paying \$20,000,000 to Spain edy under the terms of the treaty, he misrepresents that transaction.

The meanest-mouthed demagague in the Anti-Imperialist party ought to be ashamed to assert that the payment of \$20,000,000 on account of improvements made by Spain in the Philippines and the bonded indebtedness incurred therefor, was in any sense or could be by any twist of interpretation a "purchase" of individual Filipinos at two dollars apiece.

If that were true, if the payment of money upon the acquisition of territory and sovereignty violates the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence, those doctrines were violated and that document went to smash when Mr. BRYAN'S paternal and maternal grandfathers were yet young men.

Will he venture to assert, for example that the payment to an allen monarch of \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana territory in 1803 constituted the "purchase" at so much a head of the whites, negroes and Indians then inhabiting that territory?

Gen. ALGER's letter of congratulation to Mr. ELIHU ROOT is not less creditable to the writer than complimentary to the recipient.

Either the solemnest or the most waggish of beings writes to the Boston Transcript in celebration of the eminence of the antiimperialists. "Our opponents," he writes, might be challenged to produce a list of names to be compared with those of the forty Vice-Presidents of the Anti-Imperialist Among the farty are Private Arres SON, Gen. SAMBO BOWLES, GAMALIEL BRAD-FORD, WILLIAM H. FLEMING, SAM GOMPERS, HENRY UNHINGED JOHNSON, WILLIAM LAR-RABEE, CHARLTON F. LEWIS, GEORGE G. MER-CER. HERBERT MYRICK, HAZEN S. PINGREE, FMIL PREFIORIUS, BILLY SUMNER of Yale B. R. TILLMAN, JOHN J. VALENTINE, HERMANN VON HOLST and HERBERT WELSH. Surely this is a catalogue of Valhalla and directory of the

The Union Reform party of Pennsylvania has held a State convention and invited everybody, without distinction of race, color, sex or previous condition of servitude, to rally around the initiative and referendum. Twenty-four persons, of whom five were reporters and two women, were present. So the Union Reform party is already a serious rival of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Ex-Governor Hogo of Texas always wears a rock coat.—Padadelphia Press.

This is the reward of the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hong's faithful services as a dress reformer. He seldom goes before the people without preaching the necessity of a less expensive style of dress. As Tone Scrutching sings:

In Junur Hoss's new commonwealth No peacock struts and preens, For the women go in calico, The men are clad in Jeans.

If Governor Hood ever consents to become andidate for President, his platform will be: 1, Everybody shall wear what he darn pleases, provided it is not made by a Trust. 2. "Dudes n dromedaries" (bicycles) should be disfran chised.

SAM JONES, the Socialist Mayor of Toledo "more and more convinced that absolute independent political action is the only proper course for him to pursue." It has been noticed hat absolute independent political action is dear to candidates who can't get any party to

Somebody in Boston is going to publish a "Kipling Primer." He should send a copy to Mr. Kipling and print the letter of warm thanks that he will undoubtedly receive.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists call for the peaceable adjustment of the differences setween our Government and the Filipinos' and declare that Trusts are "untagonistic to the enterprise and genius of our people. From which we infer that rum is the cause of the war in the Philippines and of the ravages of the Octopus.

A curious felicity of pleasure is given to Col. BRYAN. A few weeks ago he was taken to the Dismal Swamp. Then he compared himself with the Mammoth Cave. Last week young Canten Hannison took him on an exeursion along the big Chicago drainage ditch: Nothing is too good for the Colonel.

The Moonshiner's Woe.

From the Augusta Constitution "Th's here Government wants the earth," said the Jedge locked like a reasonable man, an' I told hem that Louly run a 'still' to buy shoes for my family. That's whar I made a break, for he says right off, PRESIDENT HADLEY'S REPARTEE.

His Answer to Inquiries About Christian Gentlemen Drinking Rum. New Haven, July 22 - Arthur T. Hadley, who has been President of Yale for three weeks, has a reputation for reportee among the undergraduates which has for years form

feature of university tradition. A typical Hadley answer two years ago closed the Yate-New York Voice incident so abruptly that the Voice has never seen fit to reopen it. After the Voice had attacked Yale for its laxity in enforcing total abstinence Prof. Hadley took up the cause. In concluding he quoted Arnold of Rugbr relative to a "college of Christian gentleman". H. A. Hull of New London wrote an open letter to Prof. Hadley, asking him:

to Prof. Hadley, asking him:

Where should a Christian gentleman drink rum!

When should a Christian gentleman drink rum!

How should a Christian gentleman drink rum;

Why should a Christian gentleman drink rum;

what the term "rum" generically. "In Home, what answers do you think ought to le

given?

Prof. Hadley sent him the following answer:

"If a young man asked me those questions for his own guidance. I should say that the Gospel obviously prescribes no fixed rule, but that he had better not drink in doubtful cases, If he asked the questions, not as a guide for his own action but as a basis of judging others, I should tell him frankly that the Gostel was far more explicit in urging abstinence from aweeping statements than abstinence from alcoholic drink."

This was two years ago, but Mr. Hull has not This was two years ago, but Mr. Hull has not been heard from since.

A Suggestion as to Labor Unions.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: The ques tion of the relations of capital and labor is con-stantly recurring. Cold logic points to arbitration as the legitimate solution of differ ences; but where individual prejudices and ulterior motives render such a reference impossible the law should determine and decide

By law we mean even-handed justice. To the wage-earner belongs the indisputable the wage-earner belongs the indisputable right of combination against injustice or oppression. Alone he may be powerless; in combination he can demand and enforce his rights. The "strike" is in his hands a lever of almost irresistible power. Legitimately wielded, the overwhelming force of public opinion countenances and sustains it. The mere fact that men voluntarily refuse to serve longer under unsatisfactory conditions must of itself convince the thinking public that substantial causes exist. Properly conducted, the strike cannot be criticised. Improperly conducted, it becomes the mest serious menace of modern clylization.

becomes the most serious menace of modern civilization.

How, then, can we so direct and control the strike as to give it its full legitimate value, and that only? Two devils to-day guide its counsels—the devil of irresponsibility and the devil of mischief—and to rehabilitate it, to restore its original functions, these two devils must be cast out.

Oblige the labor organization to assume full corporate responsibility, chartering it by laws.

must be cast out.

Obligo the labor organization to assume full corporate responsibility, chartering it by laws which shall prescribe a paid-up capital or reserve fund based upon its membership. Provide that this capital stock or reserve fund shall be in each or negotiable securities and held in trust subject to legal process. Provide that the officers shall be, severally and collectively, responsible for all measures determined upon by the body. Give them, in short, precisely the same status as the employing corporation or individual.

This is not put forward as an infallible remedy for the existing ills, but it certainly seems reasonable to believe that, with their own funds at stake, destruction of property would not wantonly be undertaken and that the personal responsibility of the officials to the law would insure the selection of the steadlest and most conservative element.

To-day the employing corporation or individual is fully subject to the law, the employee "in combination" is absolutely irresponsible. Put them upon the same plane. New York, July 19. H. N. Curris.

Skilled Labor at the South.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think the writer of the letter on labor conditions in the South which a correspondent quotes in today's Sun has missed his vocation-it should be in fiction rather than in eliminating friction. I had to pay \$18 a month for board at one place in Louisiana, but generally I got

tion. I had to pay \$18 a month for board at one place in Louislana, but generally I got good private table for \$16 a month (this is not to mention the bane of all warm countries—hot bread and fry pan!).

As to the employment of children, it is not so many years ago that children of 8 years worked in silk mills for 25 cents a day. I know where this is but little better to-day.

No engineer in the South is likely to do his own firing. The lowest wages I have known for an engineer was \$15 a week for running five nights per week, where the mill was run from 7.4. M. Monday until 7.7. M. Saturday. The day man received \$40 a month; each had aftreman at \$1.25 per day; but these mills run; they don't fix. In the sugarcane mills run; they don't fix but he one who can drive 300 horse powers with long ears for 75 cents a day certainly takes the buckwheat before the frost has come.

In the South you will flad many men from all over the North and you cannot hire them for any 75 cents; but, then, they are not hewers of weod or drawers of water, either. Once a skilled laborer goes South he stays there, because it rays.

Roselle, N. J., July 17,

Roselle, N. J., July 17.

In Favor of Plush. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Having the mor to belong to the vast army of "long suffering" commuters. I have read with considerable interest the letter of Mr. Franklin Palmer, contained in The Sus this morning in connection with the plu-h upholstered seats now in general use in railway coaches. Now, while it may be true that these seats are hot and rather uncomfortable, to say nothing of the sanitary feature, I would like to ask Mr. Palmer if he has ever travelled any considerable distance in a car containing either leather or cane-scated chairs, and particularly where the roadbed was not as good

as it might be? In my experience I have found the leather seats fully as hot as the plush ones, and, in addition to that, sticky. As to the case scats—well, it requires eternal vigilance to keep in an upright position and from sliding under the seat ahead of you. This, to say the least, is trying both as to the temper and seat of one's trousers. Taking everything into con sideration, I am in favor of the lesser of the two wils-namely, plush upholstered seats.

NEW YORK, July 21. The Authority of the Pulpit.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In a neighring village, the other day, a man was preaching his congregation. Whether he was a Rapitet or a Methodist I do not know; but this is what he said, after enunciating his doctrine in plain and unequiv-ocal terms: "If you don't agree with me and you don't believe it, pull off your coat and come out in the road with me, and I'll soon convince you."

This is true, and the incident affords an example of Believe by authority!" JOHN G. WERD

The Gin Rickey Investigation. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I pottend resterday's Sus the clear and concise statement of fr. Gus Neack of this city in regard to the origin of the Rickey, now so much in dispute all over the country and especially in New York city. I indorse the statement of Mr. Noack that it origi-

nated in the Shoomaker saloon and was called after the popular uppler of that name. Joe Rickey. Since then, however, it has undergone many changes for the letter, several tasty ingredients have been added, and a blend of whiskey has been discovered by a gentleman named Mullauv that more readily assimulates with the inner of the lime, than any other whiskey it use at the present time. These things have been entirely genered by the gentlemanity and proficient chemist of the Shoomaker hostelry. Mr. iscorge Williamson, which have so much improved the tavor of the drink that it cannot be now recognized as the same by Mr. on Norck, though it is admitted that he is the greatest epicure in the drinking line in Washington. It is, therefore, no surprise to Mr. Norck to see the several representatives of the press from all over the country who is side here followed the purpose of imbiting and enjoying the likekey as it a concorded by Mr. Mullauv.

In fact, the change which has been wrought in the flavor of this popular of its by the last named gentleman is as great that it might well be clied. "The New Fickey."

Jac. D. Connells.

Washington, July 20. Since then, however, it has undergone many

An Unperturbed Swami. From the Lakore Tribune.

There is a very significant anecdote with regard to the preaching of Swami Dayanand Saraswati in the Punjab. It is said that one day at a certain station of the province where the orthodox element was very power'nt be was demonstrating against idelatry with his usual vigor and elequence when a huge brickbat went whitzing past the very skin of his teeth to the intense horror of the whole assembis and striking against the wall behind him, took its seat peacefully upon the pulpit. There was naturally considerable excitement among the audiold mountainer. "The revenue men caughtine in urally considerable excitement among the aidi-the act an hauled me up before the Jedge. The ence, but the awam, without displacing the least amotion, took it into his breast and said in cheerful tone that he considered that senseless piece of clay which meant to kill him as the best and the greatest reward of his work, showing that his presching, far from going in vain, had at list been able to make some effect. And he kissed the stone amid the cheers of the whole gathering.

IS LOMBROSO SANES

His Conclusions Respecting an Alleged Kissing Epidemie in America.

From the Chicago Testune. Signor Lombreso, the Italian sociologist, has ontributed an article to the August number of the Pall Mail Magazine entitled "An Epidemi of Eisnes in America." He charges the origin of the epidem e to Lieut. Holson, and thin s that in consideration of the reserve of the Anglo-Saxon race, the modesty of the women and the self-possession and bard-headedness of the American citizens the phenomenon calls for some explanation from a pathological standpoint. From this standpoint Lombrose SAYS:

ness and unconventionality of which were beight ened by their publicity, the most striking fact is that he was addressing a crowd of specially clits persons. The crowd is a domain in which the interche of evil develops more readily than the microbe of good, because the good elements of the individual are eliminated by numbers, or by the presence even of a single morbid element. Disturb-ances arise mainly from the stronger influence which the few deprayed persons in a crowd exercise on it; for, being of an active nature, they over awa the virtuous, who are by nature more passive

This baleful influence is yet more marked in a crowd of women, partly because it includes a larger proportion of hysterical persons, who live and receive suggestions more readily than others, and partly because, saids from hysterical tendencies Women are more open to suggestion, more inclined to run to extremes, than men.

It is unnecessary to answer Lombroso's the

ory from the pathological standpoint for the simple reason that none of the facts exist which he assumes as the premises for his deductions. First, there is no epidemic of kisses in America There is about the same average of osculation here in proportion to population that there is elsewhere. Second, Hobson did not begin his career of kissing at Vassar College, an institution which is lamentably free from this habit Third, Hobson was not kissed "by no fewer than 10,000 women." It is questionable whether Hobson was glassed by 100 women. Fourth, in his lectures Hobson was not addressing "a crowd of specially clite persons." The "specially clite "was conspicuous by its absence. It is not a lecture-going class. Least of all would the "specially clite," which is fastidious in its osculation and can pick and choose, consent to patronize one man. Fifth, "the microbe of cyil," which might be called the kissing bug is as freely cultivated in man as in woman. The latter is no more open to suggestion than the former. There may be a larger proportion of hysterical persons among women, but the hysterical persons being unsound, his conclusions fall to the ground, He is reasoning from non-existent facts. He evidently belongs to that class which accepts unfounded statements as truths without stopping to examine them, and then proceeds to evolve theories which have no coundations and consequently are worthless. The trouble with Signor Lombroso is that he is insane upon the question of other people's insanity. He has studied their idiosynerasles and criminology so long that he has himself become infected with their particular microbes. He is not insane, the looks at his objects through a glass which reflects distorted images. Third, Hobson was not kissed "by no fewer

and criminology so long that he has himself become infected with their particular microbes. He is not insane, but he is not sane. He looks at his objects through a glass which reflects distorted images. He has become crratic and travels so far away from the true paths of science that he wanders off into all sorts of vararies. He is to the science of criminology what Flammarion is to astronomy or Donnelly to Shakespeare. He has become infected with the complaint he has been studying.

In concluding this paper Signor Lombroso says: "It would augur well for the glory of the great republic, on which at this time the gaze of the whole liberal world is fixed, if in the flush of victory the military arior of your American cousin had restricted itself to this single act. It would augur well if, having set one people free, they had refrained from girding on the sword to force another into slavery. This of itself is sufficient to demonstrate the mental vagaries of Lombroso. It indicates also that he is in complete sympathy with that unfortunate class in this country known as "aunties," who have been bitten by "the microbe of evil" and who have the hysterical tendencies of which he speaks.

Kansas's Glorious Roll.

From the Burlington Jeffersonian, Hersh Beans is figuring on building a new house His friends wonder what he intends to do with it.

From the Oltawa Republican, Mr. Dong Wilson is reported as quarantined at Kansas City. From the Narka News. Wes Bott has been cultivating an appetite and orn on his farm west of town this week.

From the Lindsburg News. Miss Dell Jukes is the recipient of a third grade ertificate. Miss Jukes is a talented young lady. From the Glathe Mirror. The Hon. F. R. Ogg has added much to the ap

pearance of his lovely home on East Park street by giving it a nice new coat of paint. Bob Fivecoats was brought before Police Judge Herod yesterday on the charge of disorderly

conduct. From the Coffequille Independent. E. Popkiss, who was recently promoted to agen for the Missouri Pacific at La Harpe, has been spendmove.

From the Howard Courant, Jinks Smethers of Greenwood county has pur

chased the Moline Republican. Lord Justice Reminiscent on the Beach.

From the Landon Daily News,
A remarkable anecdote was related in the Court of Appeal yesterday by L and Justice A. L. Smith during the hearing of an appeal from an order of Sir Francis Jeune granting a petitioner in the Divorce Court a decree nist, after the parties had agreed to stand by the verillet of the majority of the jury.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith -In a matter of divorce an either side appeal from such a verdict? Mr. Inderwick replied that there was a case which

lecided the question in his favor. Lord Justice A. L. Smith-Well, when I was junior, old Philbrick and myselt were engaged in case an action on a bill-and we agreed to take the verdict of the majority. It turned out to be in my favor. But the other side appealed. The case came on before Cockburn, and he dismissed the appeal, but told us to come round to his private house in Park lane. We did, and he gave us it strong and kicked us both out. But I did not mind you bet. It was all right for me -for my man got off

The case was eventually adjourned. Babu Scientific Ingenuity.

altogether.

From the Labore Tribune, A local correspondent says that the other day friend of his brought him a chunk of fee which he threw into his phajpar. But here was a difficult problem for him. The quantity of water was too great to be sufficiently cooled by that piece, which was melting as fast as our correspondent was himself doing in tears. At last a highly valued friend of his

be to evaporate the greater portion of aqua by hear ing while the ice would surely cool the remaining quantity.

who has spent the best portion of his life in sel

entific researches on the most original lines came to his rescue, and, after mature reflection, was of

Normannia's Ever Changing Nationality. From Lloyds' Weekly Shirping Register, The name of l'Aquitaine had been given by the Transatiantic Company to the steamer purchased from the Spanish covernment, and which has been previously known as the Normannia when built at Glasgow for the Hamburg-American Company, and se the Patriota when she estried the Spanish flag during the war with the United States.

Ephrum Wade's Standby in Haying. From the Lewi ton Evening Journal.

From the Level ton Eccaing Journal,
Eighrum Wade and down in the shalle
And tone off his haymaker hat, which he laid
On a tussock of grass, and he pulled out the plug
That he handly agained the old irrunstone ung
And cocking his ung on his elbouthering.
A sort of a horse up, you know, and he swigged
A pint of hard elber or else a crack
And set down the jug with a satisfied prince.

"Ahs," and he, that grass the hair on pe, buby
My rule down the jug with a satisfied prince.

"Ahs," and he, that grass the hair on pe, buby
My rule down the jug with a satisfied prince.

"Ahs," and he, that grass the hair on pe, buby
My rule down the jug with a satisfied prince.

I take it sain, who life to saidily my nerves.
And up in the elsew bold I pich our some curves
On a drain of straight elect in harmonines shape.
Than a feller could do on the juice of the grass.
Some new to decimals and in the pict yet hay.
Improvements on cutter bars, hose forts and rakes,
And teelder and sure aders and all of them fakes.
But all of their patents are if facel it so yit
That largh is done without get up and get.
If ye want the right start, sail, to take up the slack,
The said that will limber and the up yeer lack,
The said that will limber and the up yeer lack,
The said that will limber and the up yeer lack.
It is said that will limber and the up yeer lack.
It is and the pint of adds in their old fashioned way
Melpasse and cinger and water went the.
I make integer to the side of a facel to the form.
I'm a temperate man, as a general rule.
The min who gits this by the adder as foot. Mean similarly place, sah, or eptima churn.
I'm a bemperate man, as a general reile—
The nan who alto but by the adder a a food—
But when it comes havin and fulls have be strain.
I tell you, old cider as standy in Mane.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The three Commissioners in charge of the work of acquiring for the city of New York title to Spo Jord avenue, in the Twenty third word, running from Tiffany street to one Brown River, are John O'Ryan, J. Willim Flynn and M. J. McDermitt. The clerk of the commission is J. P. Dunn.

The Rapubl can State Convention in Pennsylvan's will meet on the 21 at Harrisburg, and in conse-quence of the protracted Senatorial conflict of last winter it premises to be a m what lively, though with the Quar partisans in control. The Democrats of Pennsylvan a have siready held th is nominating convention for Supreme Court Judge, Superior Court Judge and State Treasurer. For the office first named they will elect their candidate under the psculiar Pennsylvania system of minority representation of judicial officers; but of the success of he Democratic candidate for Treasurer there are no expectations, even among the most sanguine Ker-stone State Democrats. The salary of the Treasurer of Penusylvania is \$5,000 a year. He has a two years' term The term of the Governor of Pennsylvania is four years.

Art cle 200 of the new Louislans Constitution fixes the general election day in that State on the Tues-day next following the third Monday of April, every four years. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Tressurer, Audit r and Attorney General are to be elected in April, 1900.

The status of the Southern delegates in the Demoemtic National Convention of 1900 has given rise to some erroneous statem outs as to their voting strength in that body. In the Presidential election of 1896 Mr. Bryan received 130 electoral votes in what are usually called the Southern States. He did not secure any of the S votes of Maryland, 6 of West Virginia or 12 of Kentucky, and with these three additions the total electoral vote of the South was 156. Mr. Bryan received 174 votes, so that he obtained twenty more than the South cast collectively, and he obtained eight votes more than Cleveland received in 1888. There are two delegates in a Democratic National Convention for each elector to which a State is entitled, and, the representation of the Territories apart, the Southern States have votes enough, under the two thirds rule of Democratic conventions, to par the choice of any objectionable candidate, without, however, having votes enough to secure the nomination of any favored candidate.

It is a fact not generally known that Alexander Kinkead, who appears as manager of the Strans sterilizing plant on Avenue C, and has recently been coupving himself with the introduction of sterilired milk into Brooklyn, is a paid public official of New York. His name appears on this year's official record of public employees as "private secretary to the secretary." His address is 885 Columbus avenue, and his compensation, provided for from publie taxation, is \$3,000 a year.

The first County Clerk of Monroe county was Mr. Rochester. George Clinton, afterward Governor of New York and Vice-Prinident of the United States. was County Clerk of Ulater countr before the out-break of the Revolutionary War. Both the present United States Senators from New York were former County Clerks, Thomas C. Platt of Tioga in 1858 and Chauncey M. Depew of Westchester in 1867. The office of County Clerk is one of the oldest in the State, and its importance has stendily increased with time.

The late Gov. Richardson of South Carolina was the third Gov. Richardson of that State. The first was elected in 1802 and the second was elected in 1840 and was the father of the recently deceased Governor, who took office in 1886, being the immediate producessor of B. R. Tillman, now United States Senator. The Richardsons of South Carolina are a well-known family in the politics of that State, the first Governor of which was John Rutledge.

The Kentucky Socialists have nominated Albert Schmuts of Louisville for Governor of that State and have adopted a platform of principles somewhat general in character. Though they pretend to have me organization in the State, it was not shown at the last Presidential election, when the Socialist nominee received no votes for President in Ken tucky or in either of the neighboring States, Tennessee and West Virginia. In Ohio the Socialist vote for President was 1,167, and last year the Socialist party in Ohio polled 5,800 votes, of which 2,254 were in Cuyahoga county, 74d in Hamilton and 520 in Stark county, which includes the city of Canton.

The reappearance of ex-Alderman James Barker in the active politics of the N nth Assembly district as an assistant to Councilman Goodwin in his warfare against John C. Sheehan has not had a favor-able effect upon the prospects of the former, many of whose supporters are former County Democrata, while the immediate followers of ex-Alderman Parker date back to the period of political activity of Fernando Wood, recently recalled by the demise at the age of 15 of Daniel F. Tieman, who defeated Mr. Wood for Mayor in the municipal centest of 1857. It is recalled by some of the Barker sup-porters that Mr. Tiemau carried the Sixteenth ward by 1,300 majority and the neighboring Ninth ward by 2,900. Outside of these two wards Mayor Wood's vote was larger than that cast for his antagonist, Mr. Barker is a vinegar manufacturer, and it is believed by some persons that more sugar and less vingar is now required in the politics of the Ninth

There has recently been a renewal of the proposi tion to elect a new Chairman of the National Democratic Committee in place of James R. Jones of Hempstead county, Ark. Mr. Jones has been in ill health for some time and the labors of a Presidential canvass are such as might further impair his condition. His term as Schator has two years to run and Arkansas is so strongly Democratic a State that the local duties of a member of the National Demo-cratic Committee are mostly nominal. It is proposed to elect in place of Senator Jones ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, and one probable result of the latter's election will be the decision, said to be faworld by W. J. Bryan and his most ardent follower. o hold the next national convention in the city o

St. Louis. There will be no State election in New Jersey this year, but Senators are to be elected in eight counties, seven of which are now represented by Republicans.

Mayor Jones of Enneas City has asked the City Council to pass an ordinance increasing the saloon license from \$250 to \$750 a year. An ordinance was recently passed by the City Council increasing the salaries of the policemen of that city, and it is to provide revenue to meet this increase that the saloon license for is proposed to be increased. At population of which by the federal census of 1800

was 157,000. The detailed results of the first American census. taken in 1730 and published in 1792, involved a cost to the Treasury of \$44,000. The population at that period was 3,000,000, or about the same as that of New York State at the beginning of the civil war. The census of 1500, it is expected, will be speedily completed and the results known before the completion of the Presidential cansass of that year.

The Democrats of Vermont and the Republicans of

Florida, though widely apart geographically, are much alike in many respects. The Democrats of ording that the best way out of the difficulty would | Vermont have been besten regularly, and besten badly, for more than forty years consecutively. They have never carried an election, or come near carrying an election, in the Green Mountain State, spirit and hopefulness of demeanor, and however black the outlook for success may be they return to the charge blemmally and discern, when no one else can, evidences of large Demogratic gains. The Republicans of Piorila are beaten with the same regularity and with like crushing force every year. Occasionally in a Presidential election, as in 1802, they run no ticket, as it were, letting the State go by default; but the next year their hopes revive and their spirits strengthen, and they prepare to turn the Democrats out of power at Talla-lassee. Democratic hopefulness in Vermont is based on the fallacy that a good many Vermont Republicans are moving West, Republican confidence in Florida is based on the fact that many Northern. men ar- mastur their bours in the Peninsula State, Some are, but not en ough the Campe political conditions in Pi gida much before 2 000,

> The primary contest in the Twenty third Assembly district for control of the Tammany Hall or gamization there between the partisans of Grade Communication Stillings and ex Police Inspector M. Avoy is less a rim mions than in some other districk for the reason t at the Twenty third Assembly district, extending from 12nd street worth to the upper toundary of Manhattan Island, is separated by so many sectional lines of wat manted territory that collisions between the partisans are rare and ome of the most a tive of the lieutenants of one faction have mover seen any of their opponent while campaigning. In this particular the Twenty third Amendia district recalls to some extent & menorally 6, ht in the Ninth word, when the whole of it made up one Amendaly district. The irregularity of the streets in the Sinth ward and the diffi-culty of getting from one part of it to another kept the combatants well apart, and on the night of the primaries both factions were defeated by a ticket made up of those who did their canvassing by mest.